

## FRANK, BROKEN IN BODY, KEEPS HIS MIND WHOLE

Worn and Nervous in Cell,  
He Tells How Logic  
Saved His Life.

## ATLANTA IS QUIET; MOBS ARE COWED

Station Still Guarded at Home,  
but Authorities Expect No  
More Trouble.

Atlanta, Ga., June 22.—"A good night to you," said a good man, "said to me M. Frank, sentenced to be hanged to-day, but saved from the gallows by Governor Slaton. 'It is sure to help him for whom it is offered.'"

Behind him, through the window of the warden's office, stretched the rolling Georgia farm land. Red clay gleamed between the green fields of growing cotton and ripening corn. Beyond the land lifted up to a low ridge topped with towering pines. In the foreground lay the dusty yard of the state farm, bounded by a high wire fence, along which aged keepers walked or stood chatting. The convicts at Millville are all invalids or too old to work at road making, and the guard is not strict.

Ten days ago in Atlanta the gallows that stands in the courtyard of Fulton County prison was strengthened. A fresh rope was threaded through its pulleys and to this was attached a dead man weighing 200 pounds. The man, who was to be hanged, was a white man, whose face was pale and whose eyes were staring. He was a man of middle age, with a high forehead and a full head of hair. He was a man of middle age, with a high forehead and a full head of hair.

The slimmest of cordage could catch but little under the weight of his frail, wasted little Jew, whose face was pale and whose eyes were staring. He was a man of middle age, with a high forehead and a full head of hair. He was a man of middle age, with a high forehead and a full head of hair.

Placed, drawn and colorless. A frail figure, little over five feet high, wrapped in the striped dress of the convict, which fit him like a pair of well blacked oxford shoes. A narrow, pale face, with deep-set eyes, and a thin, straight nose. The face of the high-bridged nose, the eyes and eyebrows stand out like ink blotches in the parchment-like whiteness. It is the face of a dead man.

When he speaks, one catches momentary glimpses of the man. Emotions follow one another swiftly across his haggard face, with its deep-set eyes and mouth tightly drawn across his prominent teeth. His smile has a peering, bashful appeal of a child's.

He smiled as he spoke of good thoughts and good prayers. Then he turned to the warden, and he went on slowly and meekly. "I am also grateful to the warden, who has been so good to me. I am grateful to the warden, who has been so good to me. I am grateful to the warden, who has been so good to me."

When he came to the chair, pressing eyes searching the questioner's face, his slim hands, almost translucent in their emaciation, chafing each other incessantly, nervously. "You came, when you leave New York," a certain eagerness made him forward. "It is hard to tell a man when he comes South to see him hanged."

The thin mouth twisted itself into an ugly sideways grin; the snarl the running wolf throws back at its pursuers. "I have been the people of Georgia who stamped this look on the withered face."

"How long did it take you to get here, Mac?" he queried, with boylike eagerness. "We came out the other night, in an hour. The warden thought we were certainly a wonderful success. I wonder if the same chap thought you?"

The midnight trip from Macon to Atlanta, the warden agreed, uppermost in Frank's mind. Time and again he referred to it, always with a fresh, naive interest that seemed out of place until one remembered that he had looked only on the walls of a jail for more than two years.

"There were cars following us, too," he went on rapidly. "We couldn't see them, but they were there. I heard them all the way."

## CALIFORNIA 'QUAKE COSTS MANY LIVES

Much Damage Done in Heavy  
Shock in Imperial  
Valley.

Los Angeles, June 22.—Reports from El Centro, in the Imperial Valley, state that a severe earthquake was felt there about 8 o'clock to-night.

The shock also was reported as felt slightly in Yuma, Ariz., and at other points near the Mexican border.

Many deaths are reported at Calexico, a town on the Mexican border, as a result of the earthquake. Fires are reported to have started in some places.

The high school at Brawley, a few miles north of El Centro, is said to have been destroyed by the shock. Considerable damage was reported at El Centro.

## LANSING WILSON'S CHOICE

President Tells Cabinet He  
Has Decided on Him, Is Report

Washington, June 22.—The selection of Robert Lansing as the successor of William Jennings Bryan as Secretary of State was looked upon as practically certain to-day. Although no announcement came from the White House, it is understood that President Wilson told the members of his cabinet at the meeting to-day that he had decided to name Mr. Lansing.

Mr. Lansing is not expected in Washington until noon to-morrow. He is hurrying back to have a conference with President Wilson before the latter starts for Cornish for his vacation.

## 3 DIVE AS VANITIE RAMS THEIR YAWL

Big Cup Contender Almost Sinks  
Colleen in Sound—Boats Pick  
Up Struggling Men.

Everett Dominick, owner of the 38-foot yawl Colleen; his guest, Mr. Baldwin, and the skipper of the yacht, jumped into the Sound yesterday afternoon when the big alop yacht Vanitie, which Alexander Smith Cochran built last year for the defence of the America's Cup, bore down on the smaller boat.

The Vanitie's bowsprit struck the Colleen so hard that the big spar broke off at the stem head and cut off the mainmast of the yawl, rolling her half over and ripping her mainsail, which was down at the time.

William Butler Duncan, who was in charge of the Vanitie, which was out on one of her sail stretching spins, quickly ordered his small boats launched. In a few minutes Mr. Dominick and his crew were rescued and returned to their yacht, the hull of which was found to be not seriously damaged.

The Colleen was taken in tow by the power yacht Indian, owned by Joseph Van Vleet, Jr., of the New York Yacht Club, and towed to her owner's pier, at Greenwich, Conn.

The Vanitie, after the wreck of her bowsprit was cleared, was towed to Glen Cove, and from there to City Island, where she will be fitted with a new bowsprit. Speaking of the accident last night, Mr. Dominick said:

"We were lying almost still, the yawl being on the wind under jib and jigger, when the Vanitie, running free, came straight for us. The crew evidently did not see us until it was too late to alter her course. When they tried to do so it was impossible to avoid hitting us, so Mr. Baldwin, myself and the sailing master jumped overboard to save ourselves, feeling sure the yacht would be sunk."

"I don't see why they did not see us. They had the whole Sound to sail in, and we had not enough way on to make escape possible. Mr. Duncan's men came quickly to our aid, for which we are thankful."

## LAD FINDS BRACELET LOST BY MRS. DUKE

Jewel Valued at More than \$10-  
000 Dropped by Bride While  
Playing Golf.

Mrs. Cordelia Biddle Duke, whose marriage to Angier B. Duke took place in Philadelphia on April 28, recovered a costly diamond studded bracelet yesterday which she lost on Sunday on the Great Neck golf links. Strict secrecy was maintained concerning the loss of the bracelet, but estimates of its value ran from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

## INDICT TAGGART AND 127 OTHERS IN POLL FRAUDS

Indianapolis Grand Jury-  
men Accuse Mayor and  
Chief of Police.

## CONSPIRACY CHARGED IN 1914 ELECTION

Started with Primary in May—  
Democratic Committeeman  
Asserts Innocence.

Indianapolis, June 22.—Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana; Mayor Joseph E. Bell, Chief of Police Samuel V. Perrott and 125 others were indicted by the Marion County Grand Jury to-day, charged with conspiracy to commit felonies in violation of election laws, bribery and blackmail.

Not half of the 128 defendants had surrendered to Sheriff George V. Coffin and given bond to-night. Messrs. Taggart, Perrott and Robert W. Metzger, Republican member of the Board of Public Safety, however, were among the first to acknowledge service and give surety.

Mr. Taggart and Mayor Bell to-night proclaimed their innocence, and asserted they had committed no crimes for which they should be indicted.

"I have not been able to find out what I have been indicted for," said Mr. Taggart. "I have not seen the indictment, and when our attorneys asked for copies they were told the indictment was not ready to spread upon the record. Until I know what I am charged, obviously there is little for me to say."

Mr. Taggart added that he would remain in Indianapolis until bonds were provided for all those who were indicted.

Mayor Bell declared that he was ready for trial now. "I have violated no law," he said, "and the story in the newspapers to-day was the first intimation that I had of the indictment. After our attorneys have had an opportunity to examine the indictment I may have something to say."

No Difficulty in Getting Bail.

The Sheriff's office was crowded all afternoon with defendants and their friends arranging bonds. Only a few cases were served outside of the Sheriff's office. While a few of the bonds were provided by surety companies, the majority of those offered were by friends of the indicted men. None seemed to have difficulty in furnishing the required surety.

All the men—Democrats, Republicans and Progressives—are named in a single indictment, which contains forty-eight counts and covers a period of ten years.

The charges set up a conspiracy to defraud the city of Indianapolis in the primary of May 5, 1914, and extended through the election of November 3, 1914. Included among those indicted are several prominent politicians and election officials. The indictment charges them with conspiring to permit persons to register falsely and to vote falsely in the primary and in the election. Another count charges persons with registering.

Other counts allege that certain primary and election boards permitted the destruction of ballots for the purpose of substituting other ballots for those which had been destroyed. They also charge that the boards set up a conspiracy to aid and abet primary poll clerks in marking ballots in a manner different from that requested by the voter, while other counts alleged the use of money to influence the electors, both at the primary and in the general election. In this connection another count charges certain election officials with giving information to outsiders as to how some of the electors voted.

Charge Repeaters Were Imported.

Padding the tally sheets for certain candidates is alleged in another section of the indictment, while yet another count charges that the boards permitted to stand within fifty feet of the polls "for improper purposes" in violation of the state law. Repeaters were imported from outside of the county for use in the election, it is asserted in the indictment.

Several counts charge election officials with failing to do their duty in connection with having the voting machines in proper order, with failing to have keys to unlock the machines on the morning of the election, with failing to examine the machines, and with tampering with the machines during the election.

Conviction on the charge of conspiring to commit a felony carries with it a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$5,000, and imprisonment of not less than two years or more than four years.

The grand jury, under the guidance of Prosecutor Alvah J. Rueker, has been investigating election conditions since early last January, and 1,937 witnesses were examined.

The bill names the largest number of men ever accused in a single indictment. It contains two more than were named by the Federal Grand Jury here in its investigation of the Terre Haute election conspiracy. In that case 110 arrests were made, and all were either convicted by a jury or pleaded guilty.

## Thaw, Mother Still by Side, Faces Jury at Tenth Trial in Nine Years



The Thaws in court—daughter, mother and son.

## BECKER'S MERCY PLEA TO HAVE PUBLIC HEARING

Governor Promises to Discuss  
Case with Any  
One of Standing.

Governor Whitman, in a talk with Martin T. Mantion, counsel for Charles Becker, at Albany, yesterday, practically assured the lawyer that he would give Mr. Mantion opportunity to present his plea for executive clemency at a public hearing in Albany next week.

The date was not fixed. Mr. Mantion was with the Governor for about an hour, and it was agreed that what was discussed should not receive publicity at this time. The question of what day next week Mr. Mantion is to make his plea will be settled to-morrow, when the Governor will be in this city.

Governor Whitman expressed a willingness to hear any one of standing who desires to discuss Becker's case with him. Thus Mrs. Becker, should she go to Albany, is assured of an audience. Mr. Mantion said he did not know whether Mrs. Becker planned to make a personal appeal to the State Executive, and that she was free to follow her own course.

There is little doubt that Mrs. Becker will go to Albany, and that she will be accompanied by her son, Joseph, and her daughter, Mrs. George Thaw. Mrs. Becker is not expected to be present on this occasion, nor is it likely that any one except Mr. Mantion will appear for Becker, as that attorney is in sole charge of the condemned man's case.

It will readily be seen that the programme is an unusual one, and that it is a matter of some importance. It is a matter of some importance, and it is a matter of some importance. It is a matter of some importance, and it is a matter of some importance.

Many persons have seen hope for Becker in a matter pending before the Constitutional Convention. It was thought that should the convention take a stand against a continuation of the statute books of capital punishment, Mr. Whitman might be inclined to commute Becker's sentence to life imprisonment. But this the Governor will not do, it is said, no matter what is done in the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Mantion, who arrived from Albany last night, said that so far as he knew, Becker had not prepared a statement nor was he engaged in preparing one. From another source it was reported that the only work of this kind was a list of suggestions which Becker had sent to Mr. Mantion for assistance in laying his case before the Governor. Undoubtedly, this fact led to the assumption that Becker was preparing a history of his life.

## WADSWORTH A FAST BOAT

New Destroyer Makes More  
than Thirty Knots an Hour.

Rockland, Me., June 22.—An average of 30.67 knots an hour for four hours was made by the new destroyer torpedo boat Wadsworth on her full speed run along the Maine coast to-day. Frequently she attained a 31-knot speed without being pushed to her capacity, it was said. The contract speed of the Wadsworth is 30 knots an hour.

Among Those Indicted.

Members of Mayor Bell's official family, former city officials, police ward leaders and primary and election officials are among those indicted. The more prominent are: Herman Adam, city sealer of weights and measures; Dennis Bush, Street Commissioner; Edward Lyons, Democratic candidate for County Treasurer; Dr. John W. Roberts, ex-Mayor of Terre Haute, who was convicted in the election fraud trial in proper order with failing to have keys to unlock the machines on the morning of the election, with failing to examine the machines, and with tampering with the machines during the election.

William Clauser, clerk of the Board of Safety; James Hegerty, custodian of the City Hall; Nelson Hyde, former member of the Board of Safety; William A. McConnell, city veterinarian; and William T. Brown, clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

## Mrs. Thaw Confident That Sanity Test Will Free Son —Lawyers and Alienists in Battle Array as Jurors Are Chosen.

In the nine years since Harry K. Thaw killed Stanford White he has been the principal in nine court proceedings of various kinds, here and in Canada and New Hampshire, all growing out of that killing. Yesterday began the tenth Thaw trial.

In all these trials enough lawyers to fit out a country town have come and gone on both sides, but there has been one unchanging personality throughout in addition to Thaw himself. That has been his steadfast, gray-haired mother, an imperious figure, for whom there is always a natural pushing aside of chairs and respectful opening of a passageway when she enters court. She was there yesterday.

It would not have seemed like a bona fide Thaw trial had she been absent. As she came into Justice Hendrick's court she seemed unaware of her surroundings. So used has she become to the court that she was nothing to make her feel strange. So used to be pointed out and whispered about and stared at has she become, that she went to her seat as if all unconscious of the craning necks and the many eyes centred on her.

Mother Sees Victory Near.

Her face wore the expression of a woman who feels that at last the time has come, after many years of sorrow and hope deferred, for the liberation of her son. She sat all day, patient, interested and attentive, watching the selection of the twelve men who are to help Justice Hendrick decide whether her hopes shall be realized and her son set free, or whether he shall go back, probably for life, to a lunatic asylum among the grimacing, laughing or madly struggling insane.

That is the picture always in her mind; that is the picture which that long line of lawyers who have passed out of the case have conjured up before the sympathies of jurors in previous Thaw trials in their appeal for his liberty. The picture that presented itself to the eyes of visitors yesterday in court was that of a great cultured family, with millions of wealth, embattled against the powers of the state.

With Mrs. Thaw were her daughter, Mrs. George Thaw, and her son, Joseph Thaw. About the courtroom sat the private detectives and the secretary, whose sole duty has been these many years to do the clerical work in the incessant fight for freedom. His job has been as active a one as that of a corporation corresponding secretary, so extensive has been the campaign waged.

At the counsel table sat Thaw with his array of counsel. There was John B. Stanchfield, who some say never goes to court for less than \$1,000 a day; with him were Abel I. Smith, Jr., Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr., who are associated with him, and several members of his own office staff.

Opposite were the attorneys for the state, Frank Cook, Deputy Attorney General, and Alfred Becker, also of the state. They were in the courtroom also sat their detectives, clerks and other assistants.

Alienists in Battle Array.

Nor did this complete the picture. At the tables sat half a dozen expert alienists—Dr. Austin Flint, the most unrelenting of those who have testified that Thaw is incurably insane; Dr. Carlos MacDonald, also a prominent personality in the previous Thaw trials, placed on the wares in the Dutch, Swiss or Scandinavian factory where the finished article was assembled from parts that had been constructed in Germany and shipped to the neutral factory.

According to one importer, the German trademark was removed because German manufacturers realized that, whatever the outcome of the war might be, there would be a prejudice in many countries for years against German-made goods.

## THIRTY ON TRAIN IN CRASH

Stamford Local Hits Freight  
—Cars Smashed.

Stamford, Conn., June 22.—The Stamford local, leaving the Grand Central Station at 10:30 o'clock to-night, hit a freight car which had coupled over on Track 4, just west of the Cob station, about 11:30. Before the train was stopped five freight cars were ripped apart.

## BRITISH EXPLAIN EFFORTS TO AID NEUTRAL TRADE

Memorandum to Wash-  
ington Anticipates De-  
mands of Americans.

London, June 22.—A memorandum explanatory of efforts being made by the British government to mitigate hardships suffered by neutral traders on account of the Orders in Council and other war measures was delivered by the Foreign Office to-day to Ambassador Page for transmission to Washington.

It is not a reply to the American contraband note, and appears to anticipate action by the United States in response to the demands of American importers. A summary is given of the measures adopted by Great Britain for the purpose of enforcing with as little friction as possible her policy of shutting out Germany from the rest of the world.

Methods whereby neutrals may trade without coming into conflict with these regulations are set forth by the Foreign Office. The text of the memorandum is not published here until it is given out in Washington.

Washington, June 22.—The memorandum of the British Foreign Office summarizing measures adopted to alleviate difficulties to neutral traders under the Order in Council will not, it is understood, affect the sending of the United States to Germany in preparation. This communication is to reiterate the American protest against the illegality of the principles in the Order in Council.

The measures which are understood to be outlined in the British memorandum are aimed to correct troubles experienced by Americans in their trade with neutral countries, passing to and from Germany through neutral countries, a blockade being held as effective only against a belligerent coast itself.

The time for the dispatch of the new note to Great Britain has not been decided, and the British memorandum probably will be taken into consideration before it is finally prepared for transmission.

Nearly 250 New York importers met at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday to consider methods of maintaining the rights of neutral traders. A permanent organization, of which several importers associations are members, was formed, and resolutions protesting against any war embargo on shipments from neutral countries were adopted.

It is the third such resolution to be framed by American importers, and, in a revised form, will be sent to President Wilson within a week or ten days. It is to be recast to make it more effective, and to make it more effective as well as to Great Britain.

Officers of the new organization were chosen as follows: P. J. Cunningham, of Dezell & Helwig, president; Carl W. Stern, of M. J. Corbett & Co., vice-president; Theodore Bach, of Snow's United States Express, secretary, and A. C. Kaufmann, of the Kaufmann & Strauss Company, treasurer. Among the members are the Importers' Association of America, the National Importers' Association and the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin. Other similar associations throughout the country will be invited to join.

It is understood that the resolution adopted yesterday demands that American owned goods from Austria and Germany be allowed to leave neutral ports.

The trademark "Made in Germany," it was said, had been abolished, and in its stead appeared a neutral inscription, placed on the wares in the Dutch, Swiss or Scandinavian factory where the finished article was assembled from parts that had been constructed in Germany and shipped to the neutral factory.

About thirty passengers were on the local. The engineer, George Smith, of Port Chester, was injured. The windows were broken in all the passenger coaches.

## KAISER SUPPRESSES BERLIN NEWSPAPER FOR ATTACK ON U. S.

BERLIN REPUDIATES  
ALL PEACE RUMORS

Frankfurt (via London), June 22.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" publishes an inspired article from Berlin denying positively rumors which are being circulated in certain quarters of Berlin that negotiations are under way looking to the conclusion of peace with Russia.

According to these rumors Russian emissaries of high birth visited Berlin and the headquarters at the front. These reports even mentioned the conditions under which it was said Russia wished to make peace.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Zeitung" says he is in a position to state there is not a word of truth in these reports; that no Russian emissaries of any sort have visited Berlin, and that no attempts have been made to get in touch with German official circles for the initiation of such negotiations.

The same positive denial is given to rumors of peace proceedings which were circulated following the recent peace conference of the International Congress of Women at The Hague.

## RUSSIANS RETIRE FROM LEMBERG; FOE 6 MILES OFF

Rear Guard Still Resists to  
Let Retreating Forces  
Save Artillery.

Petrograd (via London), June 22.—With the Russians opposing their Austro-German antagonists on a line six miles from Lemberg, according to the most recent information reaching Petrograd, it is unofficially considered here that the evacuation of the Galician capital cannot now be avoided without a sacrifice of men out of proportion to the strategic importance of the place.

The evacuation of Lemberg as a base already has been accomplished in good order. The hospitals and the government institutions have been removed.

Troops Try to Reach Tarnow.

The Russian positions before the city, consisting of a comprehensive system of trenches and entanglements, are well calculated to make the victory of the German allies costly. The positions, however, are not regarded by Russian military observers as impregnable on account of the absence of any elevations commanding the district from which it would be possible to employ artillery effectively.

To the north the Austro-Germans are reaching positions evacuated by them in September on the roads to Rawa Ruska and Tomaszow, seemingly intent upon capturing Tarnow, the railroad junction which controls communication between Lemberg and Russia.

The Russians, according to reports reaching Petrograd, are successfully holding the Austro-Germans along the Dniester River.

## Russian Armies Forced Apart in Big Retreat

Austrian Headquarters, June 22 (via London).—Despite the Russian resistance, the general Austrian advance in Galicia continues at the normal daily pace. The Austro-German troops have swept through the advanced Russian positions before Lemberg and are now within artillery range of the city.

The Russians along the whole line are abandoning as much Galician territory each day before the energetic advance of the Austro-German forces. In twenty-four hours' marching. The normal rate of this advance has been checked only on the lower San River. The Russians here defended the Sienowa positions against the assaults of Archduke Francis Joseph's army until the last possible moment, and retired only when the front farther to the south had been broken.

Big Gap Between Armies.

Their tenacity enabled the disrupted troops to the southward to make a fairly creditable retreat to the fortified lines some distance in the rear. As a consequence, however, a big hole has been opened between the two Russian armies, which are now fighting separately and are unable to effect a junction on this side of the Russian frontier.

Russian prisoners explain that the comparatively small booty in artillery was due to the orders from Russian headquarters to the battery commanders to save the guns at all hazards. They were informed that they would be held personally responsible for the loss of every gun.

Russians Now Fighting to Save Artillery

## "Tages Zeitung" Gets Order to Stop Publication.

## REVENTLOW'S ARTICLE CAUSE

German - American Relations Criticised by  
Fiery Writer.

## HIS WORDS RESENTED

Government Believed to Dislike  
Interference in Reaching Under-  
standing with Washington.

Berlin (via London), June 22.—The German authorities to-day informed the administration of the Berlin "Tages Zeitung" that it would have to suspend publication for an indefinite period on account of its recent article by Count von Reventlow on the subject of German-American relations.

The action of the German authorities is regarded here as an indication that the government is weary of seeing its relations with America made more strained by journalistic outpourings such as those of Count von Reventlow. The article in question followed the well known lines of that writer, who asserted that international laws must be disregarded in the conduct of submarine warfare. He declared that these laws were made before submarines were invented, and continued:

"And one can as little employ these rules in an objective common-sense way, as, for instance, one could bring the sticking to his office of an incompetent statesman into helpful relation to the wellbeing of the whole people."

Statesmen Seek Remedy.

The government's prompt action in suspending the "Tages Zeitung" is only one of many indications that responsible statesmen are eagerly desirous of finding a common ground for an understanding with America.

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" to-day publishes the following: "In the 'Deutsche Tages Zeitung' almost daily for some time an impassioned campaign has been carried on, in which, more or less frankly, the eyes of readers were to be opened to certain dangers confronting the empire because of the feeble stand of the government in the matter of the differences with the United States over submarine warfare."

"On one side it is made to appear as if official circles, for the sake of peace with America, were considering giving up superiority in the submarine weapon. On the other side, and not by accident, is spread the assertion that increasing the number of our enemies by the United States would be a matter of utter unimportance. In Monday's issue the 'Deutsche Tages Zeitung' tries to achieve its goal by the ridicule of the legal standpoint set forth in the German notes to America and to a personal attack on the leading statesmen concerned."

Sees Harm to Empire.

"The men who bear the responsibility and whose duty it is to weigh dangers and advantages against each other are not affected by public criticism. Their campaign is calculated to render difficult for the imperial government its task, not only of preserving the effectiveness of our weapons, but also of securing a successful reaction on the general political situation. We trust that this propaganda will come to an end."

In referring to the refusal of the German press to accept the British government's statement that the German submarine U-29, which was destroyed three months ago, was sunk by "one of his majesty's ships," and not by a British tank steamer, the "National Zeitung," as stated by the German Admiralty, the Overseas News Agency says:

"The 'Tages Zeitung' recommends to the attention of the American government an article in the 'National Zeitung,' in view of America's demand that German submarines must halt and investigate British and neutral merchant ships before sinking them."

## Scare Story Brings "Tages Zeitung" Trouble

London, June 22.—The announcement that the Berlin "Tages Zeitung" has been suppressed or suspended by the Berlin military authorities must be read in conjunction with the story of an interesting mare's nest discovered during the last week-end by the German press. It began with a sensational article in the "National Zeitung," telling in carefully couched words and with many dark hints of the existence of a small group of irresponsible persons who are carrying on an undermining work with the view to inducing the nation and the government to accept a cheap peace with England. It told, further, that these persons—"moles," it called them—were trying, with the help of London intermediaries, to get Berlin and London into touch with one another, and that, though well known retired diplomats had transmitted the result of their efforts to the German Foreign Office, the latter had refused to consider the matter.

The first to respond to this remarkable statement was the Socialist press, at its head the "Vorwarts," which had also heard of certain interviews of German ex-diplomats with other non-German diplomats at The Hague, the results of which were communicated to the Foreign Office. The Socialist press protested against the attitude of Wilhelmstrasse, which would have nothing to do with peace conversations at the present moment. The